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at The Hague for the promotion of international justice and peace; and

*Whereas*, The President has issued said invitation in response to a resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its conference held at St. Louis in nineteen hundred and four; and

*Whereas*, The Secretary of State, in a circular letter addressed "to the representatives of the United States accredited to the governments signatories to the acts of the Hague Conference," under date of October twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, has communicated said resolution to the said governments in the following language, to wit:

"The annual Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis, in appropriate connection with the World's Fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings. By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of the American Congress, and of every parliament in Europe, with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, Enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated, namely, by the arbitrament of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law, this Conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering—

"*First*. The questions for the consideration of which the Conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

"*Second*. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

"*Third*. The advisability of establishing an International Congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

"And this Conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference:"

Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to instruct the delegates, who are to be appointed by him to represent the United States at said Conference, in favor of the several propositions set forth in said resolution of the Interparliamentary Union, to the end that arbitration treaties conferring jurisdiction on the high court at The Hague in all controversies specified in such treaties may be concluded between all the nations represented at said Conference, and that the second Hague conference may be organized as a permanent body to meet automatically and periodically for the purpose of codifying international law, and bringing it up to date, and for the discussion of questions which may be of common concern to all said nations.

[It is very much to be hoped that both Houses of Congress will promptly pass this resolution, which is a very moderate one, upon which general agreement ought to be easy. The President undoubtedly has the right to give these and other

important instructions to the delegates sent, but it would greatly strengthen their position in the Conference to have such a resolution of Congress behind them.—Ed.]

## The New Militarism in England.

*From the New Age.*

It is earnestly to be hoped that everywhere throughout the country the friends of peace will make a firm stand against the so-called "patriotic" movement, which aims at training our youth indiscriminately in the use of firearms. A sample case of its propaganda is that of the Hampstead Patriotic Society. This body has for its President Earl Mansfield, and has on its Provisional Council three colonels, two majors, a captain, three clergymen,—the Rev. Brook Deeds, Rev. H. N. Bate and Rev. S. A. Selwyn,—besides two M. P.'s,—Messrs. Edward Bond and J. S. Fletcher,—and half a dozen justices of the peace. It publishes the following manifesto:

"In view of the strong appeals recently made to the patriotism of the country, it has been decided to form a local society for the purpose of giving opportunity to those inclined to take part in patriotic objects to do so either by personal exertions or money contributions.

"Lord Roberts has emphasized the desirability of young men being trained as marksmen, and the primary object of the Hampstead Patriotic Society is to provide a central organization for aiding the existing local organizations, and any rifle clubs or other associations which may hereafter be formed in the borough for training marksmen, and for other patriotic purposes, by making grants from its funds to provide ranges, and the purchase of necessary equipments, and to offer prizes, and generally to stimulate and encourage the patriotism of young men and lads.

"Subscribers of not less than one shilling to be eligible for membership.

"Subscribers of £1 to be eligible for election on the Council.

"Subscribers of £2 to be Vice-Presidents.

"Donors of £25 to be Life Governors.

"The Mayor for the time being and the Life Governors and the Vice-Presidents to be *ex-officio* Members of the Council."

The Hampstead Peace Society, promptly taking up the challenge, has issued the following counter-manifesto, which seems admirably calculated for the purposes of the peace movement everywhere:

"*Dear Sir*: We desire to call your attention to one of the great hindrances to the education of the young, which is tending to turn their minds from really improving studies, and to give them false and narrow conceptions of their duty to their country and to each other.

"The pernicious doctrine that patriotism consists in the encouragement of the military spirit by military exercises is being impressed on the minds of the young by many important and influential people, who desire that the whole of our youth should be trained in the arts of war; and we regret to observe that a local society in Hampstead is circulating an appeal which must increase this tendency.

"The reckless manner in which firearms are now entrusted to young people naturally tends to increase crimes of violence and to foster the modern growth of hooliganism. We, on the other hand, maintain that

there is far greater opportunity for the display of public spirit in the exercise of the arts of peace.

"We therefore earnestly appeal to you as the teachers of youth, to use your best endeavors to counteract the false teachings to which we have referred. We implore you to hold up before the young the examples of those who have given their lives for their country without any desire to take away the lives of others — the martyrs of a faith; the victims of unjust political and social persecution; the great thinkers, teachers, and discoverers, who have roused us to higher conceptions of life and duty.

"We entreat you further to point out that such heroes are not confined to our own country, but are to be found also in those nations against whom the teaching of militarism tends to encourage hostile feelings; for we maintain that patriotism is in no way connected with suspicion or distrust of the inhabitants of other countries. We believe, on the contrary, and we urge you to explain to your pupils, that the interest of one nation is, in the end, the interest of all; that freer intercourse between men and women of different races, by exchange of ideas and of kind services, and, in a less degree, by free commerce, must tend, in the long run, to bring more strength and life to Great Britain than can ever be produced by the study of the arts of war.

"While, too, we deny that military training is necessary to the full development of bodily strength, we would call your attention to those exercises encouraged by the life saving brigades for securing the preservation of life in times of danger, and the rendering of first aid in case of accidents. These processes, when accompanied, as they are, by Swedish drill, tend to promote not only complete physical development, but also keen observation, and, better still, sympathy with suffering and weakness.

"By these means we shall counteract those false notions of duty which are associated with violence and self-glorification, and which sow the seeds of bitter and barbarous feeling between people of different races.

"(Signed) SAMUEL A. BARNETT,  
" (Canon of Bristol and Warden  
of Toynbee Hall), and others."

### Inflaming the Passions of School Children.

BY ERNEST H. CROSBY.

They have just made me a member of the board of education of our village high school. I visited the school by invitation on the first day of the school year and took part in the opening exercises; and a pretty sight it was, two or three hundred boys and girls, looking as happy and healthy as you please. And what do you suppose that they were singing at the top of their voices, together with their teachers, who ought to have known better: "The army and navy forever! Three cheers for the red, white and blue!"

Now I can understand the state of mind of the man who regards war as a sad and deplorable necessity (although I am satisfied that it is not a necessity at all), but the mental condition of the person who considers it a proper thing to exult in and sing about in times of profound peace passes the limits of my imagination. I can understand the fears of the nervous man who keeps a revolver in a drawer near his bed in order to protect

his household from burglars, but what should we say of him if, when he gathered his family together day after day at morning prayers, he should lead them in singing vociferously and enthusiastically "The pistol and cartridge forever! Three cheers for the red, white and blue!"

Now the only legitimate use of the army and navy (admitting that they have any) is to protect us against international burglars and freebooters. Why then, in the name of common sense, should we glory in them any more than the paterfamilias in his weapons of self-defense. What should we think of savage tribes who sang praises of their boomerangs and tomahawks? And I am sure we should disapprove even of a pedagogical mother-dog who should teach her puppies to howl in chorus, "Three cheers for our claws, teeth and fangs!"

The fact is we are not half civilized yet. And what can we expect in the future from a generation of children whose characters are so warped during their most impressionable years? Children take all too kindly to fighting, anyhow. They are naturally given to excessive patriotism of the brass band description, and they have a tendency of themselves to despise foreigners and exalt their own nation. They need curbing and correction along these lines, and instead of handling these tendencies of theirs with caution and care, we deliberately do all we can to inflame their passions and confirm them in the paths of illiberality and strife.

And it isn't only the singing, either. They want a new American history at our school, and I am the committee to select it and buy it, and there is not a decent history extant, so far as I can find out. The best of them has its last page devoted to a thrilling picture of the famous advance up San Juan Hill. It seems to me that this fact alone stamps it as lacking in historical perspective. This little Cuban War of ours, in which a day and a half's fighting of our land forces was mixed with many months of advertising, begins already to contract its proportions. At the very time our soldiers were mounting San Juan Hill (or was it Kettle Hill?) to liberate the oppressed Cubans, they were calling these latter gentlemen monkeys and niggers; and I see that only a little while ago the Cuban government had to apologize to ours for the defiling of an American consular coat-of-arms with filth by our grateful liberatees.

There was certainly something wrong about that much beheralded and belauded exploit of disinterested chivalry. I bought a most admirable French school history some time ago, and I am sorry that I cannot now lay my hand on it. It gave full and accurate account of the wars of the past and awarded credit to the courage of soldiers, but it represented war as an unfortunate exhibition of human activity, and expressed the hope that it would soon be outlived, emphasizing the advances that mankind had made in the direction of true humanity, and dwelling fondly upon the triumphs of peace and industry and intellect. The pictures that were devoted to battle-scenes showed the horrors of warfare rather than the imaginary glories, and most of the illustrations celebrated the achievements of construction, and not those of destruction. I trust it will not be long before we have some such text-book of American history, teaching our children to love all the peoples of the world and to abhor the idea of slaughtering them. And when it is written, may